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FLAXSEED



Prepared for Subcommittee V on Post-War Problems
of the
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AGENDA SUBJECT--I. PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION

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Any opinions or conclusions set forth in this document are tentative and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United States Government.

FLAXSEED

Pre-war Situation

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Description and Uses. - Flax is now grown chiefly for its seed, although in many countries the production of flax fiber is still an important industry. Flaxseed is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of linseed oil, which in turn is used in paints, varnishes, floor coverings, and in some countries for food. The cake and meal, which is the residue of the seed remaining after the extraction of the oil, is an important concentrate feed used chiefly for the feeding of dairy cattle.

World Production. - Flaxseed is grown principally in countries of the Temperate Zone. By far, the most important producing countries are Argentina, the United States, the Soviet Union, and India. The output of these four countries ordinarily comprises about 80 per cent of the total world production. The Western Hemisphere alone usually accounts for about two-thirds, and the Latin American countries, prior to the recent wartime increase in North America, for about half of the world total.

Argentina is the world's largest producer of flaxseed, with a record output of 89 million bushels in 1931 and an average of 74 million during the period 1925-1934. Only once since 1934 has production reached the average of the 10 preceding years, although the sown acreage has remained about the same. Argentina's variable weather has, to a great extent, been responsible for low yields in some years. Other Latin American countries producing flaxseed, in order of their volume of production, are Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Peru. (See Table I)

Consumption. - In world consumption of flaxseed the United States holds first place. This country has a large crushing industry which operates both on domestic and imported seed. The linseed oil is practically all consumed within the country, but much of the cake and meal produced from foreign-grown seed at Atlantic coast mills is ordinarily reexported under the drawback provision of the Tariff Act. The production of the USSR both of oil and meal is absorbed within the country, where it is used for edible as well as industrial purposes. Argentina, India and Uruguay produce flaxseed primarily for export, and until the present war disrupted world trade they retained very little for domestic use. Canada was formerly a net exporter of flaxseed, but from 1931 to 1939 imports for consumption exceeded exports.

World Trade. - In international trade, Argentina and Uruguay together supplied from 75 to 90 per cent of flaxseed exports during the period 1925-1939. The United States has usually been the largest importer of flaxseed, followed closely in pre-war years by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany. During the depression years 1930-1934, imports into both the Netherlands and Germany exceeded those into the United States. The drive for self-sufficiency in raw materials in Germany after 1934 resulted in a drop in imports into that country and a sharp increase in production both for seed and for fiber. Imports into the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were well maintained until the outbreak of war in 1939.

Other countries importing substantial quantities of flaxseed prior to 1939 were France, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Australia. In many continental European countries the demand was primarily for the cake and meal.

The linseed oil produced from imported seed in excess of domestic requirements was exported. Germany, however, imported linseed oil, cake and meal in addition to large imports of flaxseed. The United Kingdom also imported large quantities of cake and meal in addition to its flaxseed imports, and since 1927 has been a net importer of linseed oil.

Argentina and Uruguay have usually supplied most of the flaxseed imported into the United States and a large part of the European market. During the last pre-war decade, however, trade barriers have to some extent disrupted the Latin American flaxseed trade. In 1932, a discriminatory duty of 10 per cent on non-Empire flaxseed imposed by the Ottawa Agreements resulted in a shift in Britain's source of supply from Argentina to India. In 1933, France imposed a duty on flaxseed from other than French colonial sources, and in the following year a quota system gave further preference to seed of French colonial origin. Exports to Germany were also limited by trade barriers and blocked exchange. (See Tables 2 and 3)

Prices. - The price of flaxseed in the Minneapolis market has varied in past years from an average of \$4.73 per bushel in the year beginning August 1919 to a low average of \$1.18 per bushel in the year beginning August 1932. The price in Buenos Aires is usually lower than that in Minneapolis by the amount of the United States duty plus transportation cost, less the drawback on re-exported cake and meal. The actual excess of the Minneapolis over the Buenos Aires price has varied from 81 cents in the calendar year 1937 following the small United States production in 1936, to 61 cents in 1932 following the record crop of 1931 in Argentina together with

depression conditions in the United States. Actual annual average prices in Buenos Aires varied from the equivalent of \$1.31 per bushel in 1937 to a low of \$0.61 per bushel in 1932.

Wartime Changes in Production and Trade

Dislocation of Markets. - The outbreak of war in 1939 with the resulting blockade of the Axis countries and the submarine campaign against Allied shipping completely disrupted the trade in flaxseed. Argentina and Uruguay were almost entirely cut off from European markets, and shipments to the United States were drastically curtailed.

Argentine exports which averaged more than 60 million bushels in the ten years 1925-1934 and which amounted to nearly 50 million bushels in 1938, dropped to little more than 12 million bushels in 1942. Exports from Uruguay were better maintained, but in 1942 were less than one-half the volume of 1938. Canada, on the other hand, and to a lesser extent, Mexico, shifted from an import to an export balance in flaxseed.

Production Changes. - World production of flaxseed has shown a remarkable increase since 1939, reaching a record of approximately 200 million bushels in 1943 as compared with an average of only 150 million bushels during the relatively prosperous years 1925-1929. In spite of the failure of markets, Argentine production has been maintained at a level only slightly below that of more prosperous years, and even higher than in 1938 and 1939. Production in Uruguay has been cut to half the 1930-34 average production and to little more than a third of the record production of 1939. With an oil shortage due

to declining imports, the United States and Canada expanded flaxseed production as rapidly as possible after 1939. In the United States more than 52 million bushels were produced in 1943 as compared with 8 million in 1938 and an average of 20 million in 1925-29. Production in Canada likewise increased from 1.3 million bushels in 1938 and an average of 4.5 million in 1925-29 to nearly 18 million bushels in 1943. In India, production has been maintained during the war at about the same level as in pre-war years. Statistics for the Soviet Union since 1938 are not available, but it is understood that every effort has been made to maintain production in the flax growing areas still held by the Soviets, and also that the Germans have tried to maintain production in the occupied areas.

Price Changes. - With the wartime dislocation of world trade, comparative prices of flaxseed as between countries are of little significance, even where they are obtainable. In Argentina, prices have been supported by the Government at a guaranteed minimum of 9.25 pesos per 100 kilos (approximately equivalent to 70 cents per bushel) for the crops of 1940, 1941 and 1942, and 12 pesos per 100 kilos (91 cents per bushel) for the crop of 1943 through April 30, 1944. During the same years, the prices received by farmers in the United States averaged per bushel, \$1.42, \$1.79, \$2.36 and \$2.84. The Argentine export price has been much higher and is kept in line with the peacetime relationship to the current price in the United States. In December 1943, flaxseed in bulk for export from Argentine ports ranged from the equivalent of \$1.78 to \$1.82 per bushel and in bags from the equivalent of \$1.93 to \$1.97 per bushel.

Effects on Latin American Economy

In spite of the loss of foreign markets, flaxseed production in Argentina has continued at a high level since the outbreak of war. In 1943, the crop is officially reported as 67 million bushels, although trade estimates are even higher. Domestic industrial consumption has never been large in Argentina. During the ten year period 1925-1934 crushings averaged only 582,000 bushels. Since that decade, however, crushings have increased each year, and even more rapidly since 1939, until in 1942 crushings totaled 7 million bushels and in 1943 approximately 36 million bushels.

At the beginning of the 1942-43 season (December 1) Argentina was faced with a record supply of approximately 128 million bushels of flaxseed. It is possible that some of the carry-over was in the form of oil, inasmuch as the Government had announced earlier in 1942 that several million bushels of seed then in possession of the Grain Regulating Board would be converted into oil to conserve storage space. Such conversion was also designed to eliminate loss from deterioration, which always takes place when large stocks of seed are stored for months. Another advantage was the prospect of exporting oil on return trips of oil tankers that carry fuel to Argentina.

In order to reduce the flaxseed surplus the Grain Regulating Board first began selling the seed for solid fuel to supplement corn and to replace coal which could not be imported in adequate supply. The use of flaxseed as fuel, however, did not prove satisfactory, and late in July 1943 such use was terminated but not until 26 million bushels had been burned.

At about the same time the Government began selling linseed oil for

liquid fuel. This use has proved more satisfactory. In any case, cheaper materials were available as solid fuel while linseed was the only oil available to replace petroleum fuels.

In order to provide fuel oil in sufficient quantities, the Government rapidly expanded its crushing program. Mills already in operation and many new mills constructed for this purpose were supplied with flaxseed for crushing on a custom basis, with the Government retaining title to both the oil and the oil cake.

Despite the heavy increase in consumption, the carry-over of 43 million bushels at the beginning of the 1943-44 crop year was far above normal. Reports indicate that approximately 16 million bushels of that carry-over are to be crushed for fuel, which would leave an exportable surplus of 27 million bushels from the old crop.

Argentine exports of flaxseed and oil in terms of seed amounted to 30 million bushels during the 1942-43 crop year compared with 16 million in 1941-42. While the increase was notable, it was considerably below the average of 62 million bushels for the 10-year period 1925-34, and 59 million for the 5 years 1935-1939. With the flaxseed markets in continental Europe closed since the fall of 1939 and available shipping space to the United States reduced since December 1941, exports are expected to remain at a low level until normal trade is resumed. (See Table 4)

Uruguay

Uruguayan flax growers have not been as seriously affected by the war as those in Argentina. While Uruguay is second in importance to Argentina

in Latin America as a producer of flaxseed, the crop is of relatively minor importance in that country and growers have been able to shift land more readily to other uses. Production has declined from over 5 million bushels in 1939 to less than 2 million bushels in 1943. Furthermore, export markets have been relatively better maintained for Uruguayan than for Argentine flaxseed. For these reasons no drastic measures have been necessary to support the market and to relieve a surplus. (See Table 5)

Other Countries

Brazil, Chile and Peru produce flaxseed, but not in sufficient quantities to meet even domestic requirements. Peru also produces flax fiber. Mexico, alone among Latin American countries, has been able to increase flaxseed production during the war. From a production of less than 100,000 bushels, the Mexican output rose to 313,000 bushels in 1941 and to more than a million bushels in 1942 and in 1943. Most of the increase in the production of seed was in Pacific Coast States of Mexico and most of this additional supply was exported to the United States. (See Table 6)

Post-war Outlook

The end of the war will find production of flaxseed far above the pre-war level not only in the Americas but in the Soviet Union and in the areas now controlled by the Axis. The market in the United States will probably be well sustained, at least for a few years, but European markets will probably demand less flaxseed than before the war. Livestock numbers have diminished so that there will be less demand for cake and meal, and the need for oil for

paints and varnishes will have to wait until more pressing needs for food and clothing are satisfied. In the immediate relief period some linseed oil may be consumed in Europe for food and for soap making, but better oils for food will soon be available and cheaper oils will be available for soap making. Even if full employment is maintained both in Europe and in America, it is probable that at anything approaching present price levels the demand for flaxseed will be much below present production. A drastic reduction in price would undoubtedly increase the use of linseed oil in paint, but such a price reduction would force many areas now in flaxseed out of production.

Table 1.--FLAXSEED: World production, averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1943

Country	Average: 1925-29	Average: 1930-34	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:	: bushels:
<u>North America</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States	: 20,216:	: 11,512:	: 8,032:	: 19,606:	: 30,888:	: 32,285:	: 41,053:	: 52,008:
Canada	: 4,558:	: 2,359:	: 1,259:	: 2,044:	: 3,049:	: 5,788:	: 14,992:	: 17,911:
Mexico	: 47:	: 81:	: 85:	: 153:	: 123:	: 313:	: 1,163:	: 1,400:
<u>South America</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	: 73,390:	: 74,346:	: 57,002:	: 42,533:	: 59,839:	: 62,989:	: 60,036:	: 66,729:
Uruguay	: 2,240:	: 3,530:	: 4,427:	: 5,296:	: 2,171:	: 1,847:	: 1,808:	: 1,890:
Brazil a/	: 350:	: 500:	: 575:	: 827:	: 675:	: 650:	: 700:	: 700:
<u>Europe</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	: 22,475:	: 29,865:	: 29,526:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Poland	: 2,620:	: 1,974:	: 2,693:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Lithuania	: 1,456:	: 1,009:	: 1,161:	: 1,295:	: 1,295:	- :	- :	- :
Germany	: - :	: 75:	: 898:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Austria	: 49:	: 24:	: 35:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
France	: 693:	: 363:	: 328:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Belgium	: 512:	: 294:	: 634:	: 987:	- :	- :	- :	- :
Latvia	: 808:	: 533:	: 803:	: 787:	- :	- :	- :	- :
Rumania	: 267:	: 415:	: 217:	: 205:	- :	: 594:	- :	- :
Estonia	: 396:	: 287:	: 350:	: 272:	- :	- :	- :	- :
Netherlands	: 443:	: 177:	: 650:	: 886:	- :	- :	- :	- :
Czechoslovakia	: 342:	: 126:	- :	: 47:	: 43:	- :	- :	- :
Hungary	: 55:	: 252:	: 350:	: 370:	: 264:	- :	- :	- :
Italy	: 338:	: 140:	: 255:	: 335:	: 602:	- :	- :	- :
Bulgaria	: 3:	: 10:	: 32:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Yugoslavia	: 38:	: 37:	: 53:	: 59:	- :	- :	- :	- :
Cyprus	: 17:	: 18:	: 24:	: 31:	- :	- :	- :	- :
<u>Asia</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
India b/	: 16,976:	: 17,064:	: 19,480:	: 18,640:	: 19,760:	: 18,520:	: 14,440:	: 16,440:
Turkey	: 129:	: 176:	: 335:	: 494:	: 690:	: 689:	: 394:	: 709:
Japan	: 166:	: 131:	: 323:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
China	: - :	- :	: 3,200:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
<u>Africa</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	: 446:	: 440:	: 220:	: 571:	: 605:	: 1,002:	: 1,192:	: 984:
Egypt	: 32:	: 44:	: 108:	: 104:	: 117:	: 375:	: 551:	: 315:
Tunisia	: 41:	: 30:	: 2:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Eritrea	: 14:	: 29:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
<u>Oceania</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Zealand	: 84:	: 53:	: 27:	: 18:	- :	- :	- :	- :
TOTAL ..	: 149,201:	: 145,894:	: 133,084:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :
Other Countries	: 1,514:	: 1,522:	: 1,185:	: 2,106:	: 1,518:	: 1,776:	: 1,488:	: 1,479:
Est.world total c/	: 150,715:	: 147,416:	: 134,269:	: 132,600:	: 159,000:	: 156,000:	: 175,000:	: 200,000:

Sources: Official and International Institute of Agriculture. a/ Unofficial estimate. b/ Officially reported production plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts except in 1942 and 1943 when no estimates for unreported tracts were available. c/ Includes estimates for countries for which 1939-1943 figures are not available.

Table 2.--FLAXSEED: Exports, averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1942

Country	Average 1925-29	Average 1930-1934	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 ^{a/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Argentina	63,699	61,763	49,806	46,580	29,612	26,168	12,405
British India ^{b/}	9,442	8,594	11,470	10,646	9,512	^{c/}	^{c/}
Canada	2,828	686	13	18	65	3,897	9,657
Uruguay	2,084	3,333	2,849	4,288	3,991	3,095	1,385
Lithuania	811	405	2,224	406	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics ^{d/}	778	61	0	-	-	-	-
Latvia	644	197	129	-	-	-	-
Morocco	363	359	^{d/} 227	-	-	-	-
Eritrea ^{d/}	188	80	-	-	-	-	-
China	117	392	285	177	36	-	-
Rumania	56	153	0	^{d/} 2	-	-	-
Hungary ^{d/}	27	78	-	-	-	-	-
United States	0	0	0	0	0	^{e/} 44	^{c/}
Germany	80	33	0	0	-	-	-
France	20	19	3	-	-	-	-
Belgium	301	196	167	173	-	-	-
Sweden	0	0	0	2	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	10	11	1	-	-	-	-
Denmark	0	0	0	0	3	-	-
Spain	3	0	0	0	0	-	-
Estonia ^{d/}	85	27	9	-	-	-	-
Poland	275	15	0	-	-	-	-
Japan	0	1	4	0	0	-	-
Turkey ^{d/}	-	-	28	143	-	-	-
Cyprus ^{d/}	20	11	16	30	-	-	-
Iraq ^{d/}	-	16	146	112	134	-	-
Greece	3	1	0	0	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	0	-	2	12	12
Netherlands	208	139	222	254	-	-	-
TOTAL	82,042	76,570	67,599				

Sources: Official except as otherwise stated.

^{a/} Preliminary

^{b/} Foreign trade of Burma beginning April 1937 no longer included with British India

^{c/} Not available for publication

^{d/} International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics

^{e/} Not separately classified prior to July 1, 1941

Table 3.--FLAXSEED: Imports, averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1941

Country	:Average : 1925-29	: Average : 1930-34	: 1938	: 1939	: 1940	: 1941	a/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	
United States	: 20,540	: 12,611	: 15,364	: 16,028	: 11,825	: 21,122	
Netherlands	: 13,639	: 13,715	: 11,735	: 12,201	: <u>b/</u> 1,892	: -	
Germany	: 13,602	: 13,366	: <u>c/</u> 6,104	: -	: -	: -	
United Kingdom	: 13,439	: 10,837	: 11,053	: 13,160	: -	: -	
France	: 7,368	: 9,377	: 8,001	: 6,943	: <u>b/</u> 825	: -	
Belgium	: 4,052	: 4,856	: 3,367	: 4,196	: -	: -	
Italy	: 2,380	: 2,540	: 2,117	: -	: -	: -	
Sweden	: 1,477	: 1,583	: 1,918	: 2,205	: -	: -	
Australia <u>d/</u>	: 957	: 774	: 1,294	: 1,155	: -	: -	
Czechoslovakia	: 885	: 1,002	: <u>c/</u> 688	: -	: -	: -	
British India <u>e/</u>	: 763	: 597	: 581	: 360	: <u>f/</u> 15	: -	
Denmark	: 696	: 749	: 664	: 1,052	: 478	: -	
Spain	: 663	: 760	: -	: <u>g/</u> 178	: 140	: -	
Norway	: 602	: 642	: 827	: <u>d/</u> 916	: -	: -	
Canada	: 568	: 510	: 713	: 1,116	: 874	: -	
Latvia	: 560	: 189	: 37	: -	: -	: -	
Poland	: 522	: 411	: 0	: -	: -	: -	
Japan	: 464	: 487	: 315	: 94	: 52	: -	
Finland	: 222	: 148	: 315	: 281	: -	: -	
Yugoslavia	: <u>d/h/</u> 188	: 212	: 386	: 284	: -	: -	
Greece	: 118	: 178	: 135	: 127	: 80	: -	
Hungary <u>d/</u>	: 92	: 60	: 117	: 61	: -	: -	
Estonia <u>d/</u>	: 31	: 29	: -	: -	: -	: -	
Rumania	: 9	: 0	: 0	: <u>d/</u> 4	: -	: -	
Brazil	: -	: -	: 562	: 320	: 255	: 616	
Mexico	: -	: -	: -	: 0	: -	: 76	
Argentina	: 0	: 0	: 1	: 3	: 2	: 0	
TOTAL	83,837	: 75,633	: 66,294	:	:	:	

a/ Latest figures available for publication

b/ January-March

c/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Germany and Austria no longer reported as foreign trade in the German statistics. The same applies to trade between Germany and Sudetenland for the period October-December, 1938.

d/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics

e/ Foreign trade of Burma beginning April 1937 no longer included with British India.

f/ January only; last published data.

g/ April-December; full year not available.

h/ Includes cottonseed and hempseed.

Sources: Official except as otherwise stated.

Table 4.--Argentina: Exports of flaxseed by countries of destination
averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1942

Country	Average: 1925-29	Average: 1930-34	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>North America</u>							
United States	16,446	9,779	13,327	12,939	11,082	20,448	8,114
Canada	267	749	1,089	1,607	766	44	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	a/	61	-
<u>Europe</u>							
Netherlands	12,257	17,909	13,541	11,405	3,353	-	-
United Kingdom	7,290	7,745	1,396	3,608	7,195	2,984	2,758
Germany	7,200	5,966	2,512	2,502	-	59	-
Belgium	4,652	6,459	4,727	3,477	380	-	-
France	3,173	6,792	5,820	5,060	2,380	-	-
Sweden	1,108	1,419	1,701	2,088	532	392	722
Italy	856	1,778	1,854	665	1,253	-	-
Denmark	485	779	757	754	259	-	-
Norway	416	579	668	668	305	-	-
Spain	368	541	-	51	150	378	400
Finland	91	111	244	259	-	114	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	685	224	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	341	223	98	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	136	39	1
Portugal	-	-	-	-	86	189	-
<u>Africa</u>							
Portugues Possessions	7,663	2	4	22	23	18	-
French Possessions	-	-	-	-	509	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	-	23	44	8
<u>Other So. American Countries</u>							
Brazil	146	351	536	320	119	200	40
Chile	-	2	37	58	74	71	50
<u>Asia</u>							
Japan	-	-	-	-	568	957	-
<u>Others</u> b/	1,281	802	567	650	321	170	312
TOTAL	63,699	61,763	49,806	46,580	29,612	26,168	12,405

a/ Less than 500 bushels.

b/ Includes small shipments to other Latin American Countries

Sources: Comercio Exterior and other official sources.

Table 5.--Uruguay: Exports of flaxseed by countries of destination
averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1942

Country of Destination	Average :1925-29	Average :1930-34	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 a/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels
Germany	: 10	: 102	: 102	: -	: -	: -	: -
Argentina b/	: 1,574	: 1,570	: 2,144	: -	: -	: -	: -
Belgium	: 117	: 288	: 45	: 123	: -	: -	: -
Denmark	: -	: 5	: -	: 61	: -	: -	: -
United States	: 23	: 106	: 328	: 236	: 1,103	: 2,671	: 1,037
Italy	: 108	: 437	: 12	: 117	: -	: -	: -
Netherlands	: 33	: 259	: 23	: 159	: 199	: -	: -
Portugal	: -	: -	: 73	: 91	: -	: -	: 64
United Kingdom	: 106	: 102	: 24	: 46	: 117	: -	: -
Sweden	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 8	: -	: -
Brazil	: 3	: 5	: -	: -	: 158	: 424	: 98
France	: 13	: 23	: 89	: 95	: -	: -	: -
Norway	: -	: -	: -	: 124	: -	: -	: -
Others c/	: 97	: 436	: 9	: 3,236	: 2,406	: -	: 186
TOTAL	2,084	: 3,333	: 2,849	: 4,288	: 3,991	: 3,095	: 1,385

a/ Preliminary. b/ For transshipment to other foreign countries. c/ Including shipments on order, destination not specified.

Sources: Anuario Estadístico and other official sources.

Table 6.--FLAXSEED: Production in Latin American Countries
averages 1925-1934, annual 1938-1943

Country	Average :1925-29	Average :1930-34	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels
Argentina	: 73,390	: 74,346	: 57,002	: 42,533	: 59,839	: 62,989	: 60,036	: 66,729
Brazil a/	: 350	: 500	: 575	: 827	: 675	: 650	: 700	: 700
Chile	: 11	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: a/ 197	: a/ 200
Mexico	: 47	: 81	: 85	: 153	: 123	: 313	: 1,163	: a/ 1,400
Uruguay	: 2,240	: 3,530	: 4,427	: 5,296	: 2,171	: 1,847	: 1,808	: 1,890
Peru	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 37	: a/ 40

a/ Unofficial estimate

Sources: Official unless otherwise stated.